

Iron County Register.

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The Peace Treaty.

Of course you have not read it—and possibly you are fighting it—just because some other fellow told you to—and probably he has not read it—but just so that you may talk intelligently in the future, here are the main points boiled down so that in a few minutes you may be able to speak with some degree of reliability and judgment:

Longest treaty ever drawn—contains 80,000 words—and is divided into 15 main sections.

League of Nations Covenant first section of treaty.

German army reduced to 100,000 including 4,000 officers. All forts 50 kilometers east of Rhine razed; Navy reduced to 6 battleships, 6 light cruisers and 12 torpedo boats without submarines. All other vessels surrendered or destroyed.

Forbidden to build forts, controlling Baltic; must demolish Heligoland, open Kiel Canal and surrender submarine cables. Must have no military or naval air forces except 100 unarmed seaplanes until October 1, to detect mines.

Accepts full responsibility for all damages and agrees to reimburse all civilian damages beginning with initial payment of \$5,000,000,000, subsequent payments to be secured by bonds. \$1,000,000,000 to be paid later.

Accepts League of Nations as principle without membership.

Alsace-Lorraine, ceded to France with mines of Sarre Valley.

Belgium to get 999 square miles between Luxemburg and Holland.

Cedes to Poland 7,886 square miles. Renounces rights in China.

Danzig to be a free city under control of League of Nations.

Frontier between Germany and Denmark to be fixed by the population.

Give up Marsaeon rights. Shantung rights ceded to Japan.

William II of Hohenzollern, formerly German Emperor, to be tried for offense against international morality.

Germany also agrees to turn over all persons, jointly or severally, all persons accused with him.

Responsibility for causing war. Must restore all shipping.

Must restore pre-war debts. Must restore all enemy property seized.—St. Joseph Observer.

Display of Paintings by St. Louis Artist.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

An exhibition of recent pictures by Charles F. Galt of 4021 Washington avenue at the Noonan-Kocian galleries, Tenth and Locust streets, is attracting much attention and favorable comment from artists and art lovers in St. Louis.

The exhibition will continue until May 31. The collection, which consists of twenty-four pictures, embraces a variety of subjects from portraits of widely known St. Louisans to some exceptionally well-handled landscape. The impressionistic work of the artist is shown to advantage in these themes.

Galt was born in St. Louis in 1884 and attended the St. Louis School of Fine Arts, where he is now teaching, and was also a pupil of Richard Miller. Galt was awarded the Bascom prize in 1914 at the St. Louis Artists' Guild and the Mallinckrodt prize in 1917.

Among the portraits is one of Mrs. Galt, who was Miss Potter before her marriage to the artist about six months ago. The portrait, with one of Lieut. Alexander Galt, brother of the artist, is much commented upon by visitors. Of special interest to St. Louisans also is the portrait of Miss Louise Jamieson, daughter of J. P. Jamieson, an architect. Another one of the subjects from life is a charming portrait of the late Mrs. Truman P. Young.

"The End of the Day," one of the quiet landscape effects, shows a farmer bringing in his team, with darkness already hovering over the landscape and the nearby wheat field. Only a few tinted clouds overhead show that the sun has just gone down. The pastoral effect and somber tones recall Millet's treatment of peasant life in France.

A contrast is the picture entitled "Summer," which is a study in bright colors, depicting a summer day landscape, the bright yellow of midday sun offering a striking contrast to the deep green of the vegetation. The picture entitled "Morning" is regarded by friends of the painter as one of his best impressionistic productions, equal in clever handling of the brush to some of the best of the modern school. The picture shows a fisherman in the act of pulling his net out of the water. The little boat in which

he is standing is the only clearly defined object, as the background is the early morning mist, through which the rays of the early sun are trying feebly to pierce.

A splendid piece of painting, in opinion of critics, is Galt's picture entitled "Moonlight," which is a study showing reclining nude figures beneath a tree. The effect is styled as very decorative. Among the portraits is one of the two sons of Kenneth F. Burnes. The two boys dressed in sailor suits are resting on a couch, and the bright color tone of the study is heightened by the effect of sunlight coming in from an open door. The picture is regarded as most pleasing, not only in its subject but also in the artist's clever treatment.

"Before the Mirror" and "Woman with a Brass Bowl," are studies in the nude which demonstrate the artist's versatility. The handling of the flesh tones is praised by all visitors attending at the studio say. The picture of the woman with the brass bowl shows a nude figure at full length beside a wall fountain. The bowl is clasped tightly to one side of the woman and she has turned her head and is gazing down into the contents of the bowl.

A bit of landscape which follows of the school of the late F. O. Sylvester will hold especially dear is the landscape entitled "The Blue Hills, Ill.," because it was in this vicinity that the famous painter of Upper Mississippi River scenes received some of his best inspirations. "The Bluffs at Eliza, Ill.," shows two women, one of them reclining in the grass, gazing dreamily out over the expanse of the Mississippi, the cloud and sky effect lending the idea of the magnificent sweep of the Father of the Waters to the picture.

What many consider the best landscape in the collection is a winter scene entitled "February." It is a snow scene, showing a wonderful perspective and rare treatment of color, the desolation of a winter day in the country toward late afternoon being the predominant note of the study. In the left foreground is a stream partly frozen over, while here and there bare twigs and branches sticking up above the snow furnish bits of sombre color upon the white expanse. In the background the trees, with patches of white showing through the bare trunks, are excellently indicated, a few stray leaves still hanging from the branches. At the right center on a knoll partly swept bare of snow is a house apparently uninhabited, and adding rather than detracting from the desolation of the scene.

Partnership Returns Required.

Every partnership doing business in the Eastern District of Missouri, no matter whether much or little, must make an income tax return to Internal Revenue Collector, Geo. H. Moore, at St. Louis.

This is the first time that this requirement has been made to apply to all partnerships. Heretofore partnerships having more than \$6000.00 net incomes had to make return for excess profit taxes. The present requirement entails no tax whatever. The return is for information of the Government and must set out in detail the transactions of the partnership, sum up the net income and give the names and addresses of all partners and the respective shares to which they are entitled in the partnership proceeds.

These partnership returns must be in the Collector's office not later than June 15th to avoid penalties. Forms on which to make these returns may be had by writing to the Collector. The number of the form is 1065 and it is up to the partnership, under the new law, to procure them and make return.

Having made no returns previously, there is no list of partnerships in the Collector's office at present to whom to mail returns without request except those who made the excess profits tax return last year and these form only a small number of the whole.

It is the desire of the Collector that partnerships act promptly in making their requests in order that they may receive their forms and get their returns made within the time set, June 15th, so that it will not be necessary to penalize anybody for failure to file as required by the new Revenue Law.

Clothing and Equipment to be Retained After Discharge of Soldier.

Certain articles of clothing and equipment may be permanently retained by enlisted men of the army upon honorable discharge and the clothing may be worn by them there-

after. Any man who served in the United States Army during the present war, honorably discharged or furloughed to the Reserves since April 6, 1917, who has restored to the Government any articles included in this equipment, or to whom for any reason they were never issued, may make application for such articles to the Domestic Disbursing Branch, Office of the Director of Storage, Washington, D. C., whereupon similar clothing and uniform, in kind and value as nearly as may be, will be returned to him. The application will state the size required and will be accompanied by an affidavit made before any civil or military official authorized to administer oaths, setting forth the soldier's record of service since April 6, 1917, the date and place of his discharge or furlough to the Reserves and certifying that none of the articles applied for were retained by him at the time of his discharge or furlough to the Reserves, or if retained that they may have been restored to the Government. Officers and men who have returned the gas masks and helmets may make similar application for these articles and they will be re-issued if available. Any person who served with the United States Army during the present war may wear the uniform after discharge, provided that it shall include some distinctive mark to be prescribed by the Secretary of War. The red chevron prescribed to be worn by discharged enlisted men as a recognition of duty performed is now also designated as the distinctive mark required by the Act permitting the retention of certain articles of clothing.

What a Dollar is Worth.

One of the telling points being made by W. R. Jackson of Mexico, Mo., Director for Audrain County, in his address before War Savings Societies, is the statement of the value of a dollar to-day as compared with what it will be worth five years hence, when the present series of War Savings Stamps mature.

"The dollar saved today will be worth more than \$1.50 then," he said. "Of course I refer to the buying power of the dollar. The conditions that exist now will have disappeared by that time, and the normal will have returned. All authorities on economics agree that present prices cannot be maintained and that the dollar of 1924 will go much further, as a purchasing medium, than the dollar spent to-day."

"History repeats itself. The value of all staples immediately following a war have always been extremely high, and these values have steadily declined as business conditions readjust themselves."

The argument is sound and the saver of War Savings Stamps may reasonably expect a much greater return than the interest of four per cent, compounded quarterly, which is assured by the Government.

Examine Wheat Field for Hessian Fly.

Hessian fly infestation, which has occurred from the spring brood of flies, can be most easily determined by examining the wheat fields just previous to harvest. The spring brood of flies lay their eggs after the wheat has begun to joint. These eggs are laid on the new leaves and most of the maggots come to rest at the first, second, or third joints. The injury which results causes the wheat stems to become weak and brittle at these joints. In addition, infested plants are usually smaller and may not have the head filled with grain. Fields infested with Hessian fly lodge badly just previous to harvest.

By examining fields after the wheat has headed out before it is cut, fly-infested plants can be found easier than at any other time, says C. C. Hamilton, of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. Examine first the fallen or lodged plants and the plants with small or unfilled heads. If a large percentage of the wheat is found infested, and the condition is prevalent throughout the neighborhood, the farmers should cooperate to rid the community of this pest by observing the measures promulgated by the College of Agriculture.

Three Indictments Against Krenning are Dismissed.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

Three indictments against Henry B. Krenning, former automobile manufacturer, of 5157 Waterman avenue, and three against F. C. Schroeder, a traveling salesman, of Denver, all charging violation of the espionage act, were discharged in the United States District Court this after-



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Call or Write

I. E. WHITWORTH,
AGENT FOR IRON COUNTY.

noon by Vance J. Higgs, special assistant to the United States Attorney-General, in the prosecution of disloyalty cases.

Higgs refuses to make any statement about the dismissals except that he had been authorized by the Department of Justice to take the action after the merits of the indictments had been gone into.

Krenning was arrested in the Orpheum Theater October 6, 1917, on complaint of persons seated near him that he had uttered disloyal remarks after a picture of President Wilson was thrown on the screen. For more than a year pressure to dismiss the case has been exerted on officers of the Department of Justice. He was represented by the late Jephth D. Howe, Morton Jourdan and A. M. Frumberg. His case was continued many times.

Krenning was alleged to have said when the President's picture was shown: "There is a real traitor." He explained afterwards that he had been drinking in celebration of his birthday, and whatever he had said was due to his political feeling and not to any feeling of disloyalty.

Flatwoods Items.

Mr. Bert Myracle and Miss Emma Myracle were the guests of Mr. Peter Weiss Sunday.

Messrs. Frank and Ernest Weiss went fishing at the river Saturday.

Willie Wright returned from France Friday to his dear home and parents. We are all glad to see him back in the good old U. S. A. again.

Mrs. Blanton attended church at Silver Mines Sunday.

Monroe Myracle and his friend, Eugene Roebbel, went to Sunday School on Marble Creek Sunday.

Otto Pannebecker and brother, Ollie, from Annapolis, were in Flatwoods Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. W. D. Tucker returned from Leadwood Sunday. She has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. F. R. Eaton.

Peter Weiss is going to Crystal City on a visit soon.

Mr. George Weiss has got a fine patch of potatoes, and what looking fine.

Ford cars coming over grassy mountain quite often. Let's have good roads and they will come more often.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Smith attended church Sunday.

The farmers are delayed from planting corn on account of so much rain.

Ralph Knight and brother, Earl, were in Flatwoods Sunday morning.

Miss Vina Weiss was a guest of Miss Essie Tucker's Thursday evening.

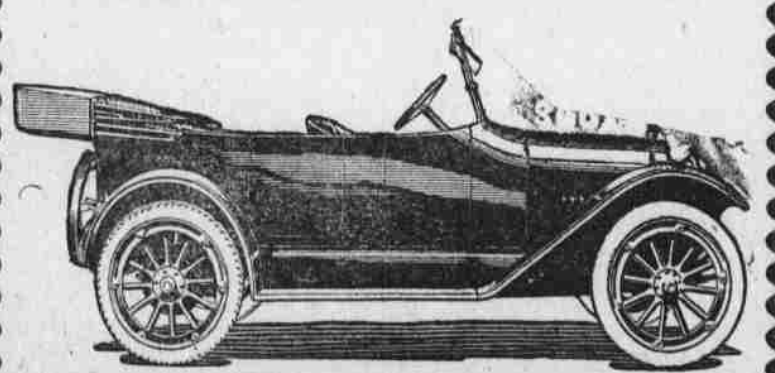
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BELL BROS., LOCAL AGENTS Ironton and Belleview, Mo.



Charley Pinkley went to Ironton Saturday.

Miss Mattie Weiss entertained her friends Sunday afternoon with music. She certainly can play the organ.

Chas. Allgier and Bert Myracle took a fine load of lumber to Ironton Saturday.

Mrs. Wm. Roebbel and daughter, Miss Augusta, went to St. Louis Saturday.

Langdon Blanton was a caller in Arcadia Saturday.

Two fine boxes of strawberries were received by Mr. and Mrs. Peter Weiss from their daughter, Mrs. Mamie Negim.

Miss Laura Polk and her friends went to church at Silver Mines Saturday and Sunday.

Willie H. Myracle visited home folk Sunday.

Orley Yount was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Myracle and family Sunday.

Mrs. Chas. Allgier visited home folk Sunday.

Chas. Allgier and Bert Myracle have purchased a fine hay press.

Mrs. L. E. Dettmer and family visited Mr. and Mrs. Steve Domyan Sunday.

There is plenty of fruit of all kinds on F. O. Coddling's farm in Flatwoods.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Tucker's little grand daughter, Mildred O'Neal, has been visiting them the past two weeks.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

May 18, 1919.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Medicine was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Medicine is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. All Druggists, Etc. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

—Advertisement.